# NEW, YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BEXNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

BY FICE & W. OGENER OF PULTOR AND HABIAD ET

THE DAILY HERALD 2 cents per copy \$7 per autum 

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-The Jealous BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street THE TEMPEST BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery WERNER-HOT CORN.

RATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-THE CHILL WALLACK'S THEATRE, Breadway-Number On

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon, THE NICOLO FAMILY
THE PARTITION SULT Evening, THE HONEYMOON—PADTHE MILES' BOY. OHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Breadway - PANGRAMA OF

RHENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway-Day and Night. BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-843 Broad-

WHOLE WORLD-577 and 579 Broadway-Afternoon JANE'S PANTISCOPE-APOLLO ROOMS

SIGNOR BLITZ, BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM.

New York, Thursday, April 20, 1854.

### Mails for the Pacific.

WER NEW YORK HERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION. United States mail steamship George Law, Captain Fox, will leave this port this afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock. The New York WERKLY HERALD, California edition, con

taining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

In another column we give such particulars as have reached us of the shipwrecks on the coast cansed by the recent violent gale. The passengers of the packet ship Underwriter, ashore at Squan Beach, have all arrived in safety at this port. Assistance has been despatched to the vessel, and it is thought she will be got off. The ship Humboldt, Paulson, with passengers, from Hamburg for this port, is reported to be the vessel ashore at Barnegat. A steamer will be sent down to her this morning Telegraphic despatches from Philadelphia state that the ship Powhatan, of Baltimore, from Havre for New York, went on shore early on Sunday morning, near Egg Harbor Light. She had about two hundred German emigrants on board, every soul of whom perished, and the vessel was completely destroyed. Fifty-eight bodies have been cast up on the beach at Absecom. The schooner Manhattan, of Bangor, was also lost in the same neighborhood, and all on board save one man drowned. There are reports of many other vessels being on shore, and the loss of life can hardly be estimated. This has been a season of disasters unparalleled in the history of our commerce. The destruction of vessels and their cargoes, during the past winter, in which Americans are interested, involves, it is believed, a loss of between two and three millions of dollars.

It is stated that the probabilities are in favor of the adoption of the Sloo amendment to the Gadaden treaty by the Senate, and the confirmation of the treaty itself. It can hardly be possible, although strange things happen in these degenerate days. The Senate has done nobly in rejecting that offspring of the spoilsmen, and we doubt if it lies in the power of the administration to effect any change. treaty is dead: there can be no question about that although the galvanizing process may produce a few spasmodic squirms from the corpse. The Senate yesterday confirmed several appointments, including De Leon, as Consul-General to Alexandria, and Frederick S. Beecher, Secretary of Legation to Central America.

In the United States Senate yesterday remon strances were presented against repealing or sus pending the duty on railroad iron. The House amendments to the bill increasing the salaries of clerks in the executive departments were concurred in. The bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars [to the real discoverer of chloroform, was taken up and passed. The consideration of the Homestead bill was resumed, and, upon the motion to strike out the part limiting the grant to citizens an animated discussion arose. The effect of the amendment would be to allow foreigners all the rights of our own people simply upon taking the initiatory steps to become naturalized. Notice was given of a substitute to the bill, to include a clause making pre-emption rights permanent.

In the House of Representatives, the bill granting ten millions of acres of land for the benefit of the indigent insane was taken up, and after a speech from Mr. Clingman, on the unconstitutionality of the measure, passed by a vote of eighty-one to fifty three.

'The question of woman's rights is becoming quite important from the number of suits recently instituted in our Courts in the names of females. Judge Roosevelt has lately decided that a married woman's "next friend" is "her husband;" but we this day publish a very interesting and somewhat antagon istic opinion of Judge Hoffman, who says that if the action concern the wife's separate property, the bushand cannot be joined with her, but she must sue by a "next friend." and when the action is be tween herself and her husband she shall also prosecute or defend by her next friend. Judge Hoffman is of opinion that a complaint which relates to the separate property of the wife cannot be filed by her and her husband as plaintiffs-that she must sue by her next friend, and that the husband cannot be such.

For some days past the inhabitants of the Fifth ward have been in agitation from the fact that the ioners of Emigration have rented a building in Franklin street for the purpose of occupying it as an office and receiving house for newly arrived emigrants. As these emigrants are very generally on their arrival prostrated by contagious diseases Dr. Hosack and Mr. Nixon, of the Fifth ward, by their counsel, Messrs. Edmond Blankman and F. Park, promptly and properly commenced a suit against the Commissioners, and have obtained an injunction, as will be seen by our legal reports, re straining them from establishing such a nuisance in the ward. There are numerous places in the suburbs, or on the immediate confines of the rivers, where the Commissioners can find accommodation for the emigrants, without concentrating them in our midst, and jeopardizing the health and lives of the inhabitants of this densely populated city.

The act that has just passed the State Legisla ture, amending the school law and extending the powers of the commissioners, will be found in the report of the proceedings of the Board of Education which met last evening.

The Board of Aldermen transacted an unusual amount of business last night. A communication from the Comptroller on the Reynolds contract was received, which, together with the official report of the proceedings, may be found elsewhere.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and furnished considerable amusement to a large number of citizens by protracted debates on the matter of their own dignity. Councilman Beakly was arrested, placed at the bar and reprimanded for absenting himself from a meeting of the Board when a call of the Board was made. Editors of newspapers received a gentle hint as to the tone of their editorials on municipal matters, and the reporters of the press were endorsed for accuracy by the civic legislators. Owing to the protracted sitting of the Board we can only give a sketch of the scene.

The Southern and Western Convention on Saturday last adjourned after a session of aix days. The resolutions on the Pacific Railroad were adopted almost unanimously. As we have hitherto expressed our views as to the infeasibility of this delusion, it is but necessary now to state that the route across the Isthmus to the Pacific is regarded by practical men of the South, more especially those of the Gulf States, as of far greater importance than a railroad across the uninhabitable region lying between the western boundary of Texas and the Gulf of California. A resolution was adopted to take more efficient meawares to prevent the abduction of slaves by sea. Complete geological surveys of the Southern States are recommended. This is a subject which should claim the attention of the Legislatures of all the States of the Union that have not been surveyed By a thorough and scientific survey the actual value and adaptability of the soil can be ascertained, and the prosperity of the country enhanced accordingly. The convention will meet in New Orleans on the second Monday in January next. Our report is unavoidably crowded out.

Information has been received of changes in the duties on produce by the authorities at the Bahama Islands of importance to merchants. Beef and pork are admitted on payment of one dellar per barrel, fifty cents only is levied on flour, while corn, peas, etc., are admitted free. As provisions are mostly furnished from this country its commerce will be benefitted accordingly.

The steamship Asia left Liverpool for this port on the 8th inst. Her arrival is momentarily expected, and the news by her is anxiously awaited. By the arrival of the U. S. war steamer Fulton we have advices from Havana to the 10th instant. An interesting letter from our correspondent will be found in another part of this paper.

Another vast mass of spurious money and imple ments for counterfeiting were seized by Deputy Marshals DeAngelis and Horton, as will be seen by our court reports. It is necessary that the public should be on their guard, as there is, no doubt, an immense amount of base money-coin and paperin circulation throughout the country.

James McDonald, the Confidence Man, was sen tenced at Albany yesterday to four years imprisonment in the Clinton prison.

The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

have decided to declare a cash dividend in October The Legislature of Pennsylvania has finally passed the bill for the sale of the main line of the

public works for ten millions of dollars. It now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. A fire broke out in Havne street, Charleston, S.

C., on Tuesday, destroying about a dozen stores in the heart of the business part of the city. The loss is estimated at four hundred thousand dollars. Ex-Senator John Davis, of Massachusetts, died at Worcester, in that State, yesterday afternoon, after

a brief illness. On the inside pages may be found an exceedingly interesting letter from our correspondent at Caracas; the arrival of the mysterious muskets at New Orleans; financial and commercial articles, &c., &c.

### The Issue of the European War.

Strenuous endeavors are being made by the press in Great Britain and France to persuade people that the allied Powers must be victorious in the war now commencing. The supposed weakness of Russia is paraded before the public and the preparations made by her enemies are magnified by a contrast. Victories both in the Baltic and the Black Sea are as confidently anticipated as the repulse of the Russian invaders on the Danube; some sanguine prophet has even gone so far as to foreshadow the future partition of the Russian territory and the restriction of the Czar to an empire scarcely larger than that of his predecessors eight or ten centuries ago. As usual, these anticipations have found a ready echo on this side the Atlantic. American journals have been heard to pronounce a prophetic elegy on the fall of Russian ambition. Nor has the task seemed ungrateful. Here as well as in England, the contest about to begin has been represented as a struggle between civilization on the one side and barbarism on the other; and we have been told, time and again, that if Russia is successful in the war, the whole of Europe will be Cossack, and the cause of enlightenment will be retarded several centuries. If, on the contrary, the Western Powers are victorious, we are no tified that their triumph will be the triumph of civilization, and that liberty and the arts will penetrate Russia several centuries sooner than

they would have done without this accident. We are not so sure about the correctness of these views as some of our countrymen seem be. There is no doubt that the complete triumph of Russia, and the inroads of wild Cossacks upon the central and western countries of Europe, would be attended with consequences which we could not but deplore. But no one seems to ask the question, what effect would the complete triumph of the Western Powers have upon the United States?

Let us suppose for instance that the anticipated victories of the allied fleets are followed by similar victories of the Turks on land. Let us allow that Sir Charles Napier not only passes the guns of Cronstadt and Helsingfors in safety, but captures those fortresses, blockades St. Petersburg and invests it-that the combined squadrons in the Black Sea are equally successful at Sebastopol and Odessa-that Omer Pacha, reinforced by 50,000 English and French troops, compels the Russians to re-cross the Danube and Pruth, and marches victoriously towards Moscow-in a word, that the Czar, thunderstruck by the rapid march of his ene mies, and paralyzed by disasters, negotiates a dishonorable peace, and leaves Turkey in the hands of France and England : what will then be the condition of Europe as far as this country is affected?

England will have secured beyond all dispute the road to the East. Better than Egypt and Candia, she will hold Constantinople-if not directly, in the shape of a protectorate: and the key to the Euxine will be hers, as the key to the Mediterranean is now. On the Baltic she will have secured valuable privileges. Russia her only formidable rival except France, will be humbled; and in proportion to the injury inflicted upon the one will be the benefit reaped by the other. France will have enough to do. at the end of a successful war, to keep her army and her revolutionary rabble in order: and be sides. France has no navy of any importance to compete with that of England. The latter paramount in Europe, and secure in her route to the East, will be fully enabled to carry out the plans she is even now laying in China. Taking advantage of the state of anarchy into which that immense empire is being thrown, England will make a second India of its provinces, and plant her flag on every fort, and at the mouth of every river. Her national prestige increased, her army and navy in perfect order, her popular spirit aroused, her commerce increased, her navai advantages developed to the highest point-without any revolutionary fermentation at home to disturb, or any foreign for to disquiet her-Great Britain would emerge

from such a war greater than she has ever Could that greatness be innocuous to as? We think not. We apprehend that the close of hostilities in Euroge would witness a renewal of the series of instances of British interference on this continent, which have so largely contributed to fester a spirit of jealousy of England here. We should meet British settlers everywhere in Central America. Fraud, money, and violence would be freely used to induce the petty governments of the Central American States to exchange their independence for a British protectorate; and before we were aware of the Object of British intrigue, we should discover that the Isthmus of Darien was a British possession. We might find Cuba surrounded by British frigates; and though Spain might be willing to sell it to us, England might interfere and forbid the bargain as she forbade Russia to annex Turkey. More than this, the opportunity that such a triumph would afford for the prosecution of a scheme long cherished by the British aristocracy could hardly be overlooked. Fresh coalitions would be effected between the British nobles and the abolitionists of the North. Money would not be wanting to further any scheme for assailing the institutions of the South. If nothing more could be done, the English could at least succeed in stimulating a feeling of intense enmity between the two sections of the country; and this would serve their object in a certain measure by weakening the Union. But with the aid of such men as William H. Seward, a still greater work might be accomplished. The Union might be dissolved. This great work-which has long been the aim and object of those farseeing British statesmen, who are aware of our growing power-would be the crowning deed of England's career. The Union dissolved, and, as certainly would be the case, the two fragments animated by a spirit of jealousy and animosity against each other, Great Britain would easily contrive to manage both as she pleased, and would be in fact the only first rate Power on the earth.

These forebodings must not be regarded as visionary. Her Eastern rival crushed, Great Britain would naturally and necessarily turn to her rival in the West; and unless she were ready to resign the palm she had gained so dearly, would at once endeavor to dispute with us the supremacy of the sea.

With such prospects, we must be careful how we allow our feelings to be engaged on the side of the allies. National sympathy for Great Britain in the present contest would be decidedly misplaced. Neutrality is our position.

RETARDING, OR OBSTRUCTING THE UNITED STATES MAILS .- We have been requested, for the public benefit, to call special attention to the act of Congress in relation to the retarding of the mails of the United States on their way to or from a post office, as there is no doubt that very few are aware of the existence of any such statute.

Owing to the crowded condition of our streets and the short time often allowed to convey the mails from the post office to the railroads and steamboats, the contractors frequently have barely sufficient time to get through, when the loss of a moment or two might cause the failure of important mails to be forwarded. Under these circumstances, and all classes of citizens being interested in the prompt despatch of the mails, every facility should be extended to those having the legal custody thereof, and especially by the officers of the police, who have of late assumed, and no doubt very properly, the movements and regulation of vehicles which at some hours of the day almost completely block up some of the principal thoroughfares. But it seems some of those officers do not take any such view of their duty in that respect.

One of the persons employed to convey the mails to the Eric Railroad, complains that a few days since, when he had barely time to reach the ferry boat of the Eric Railroad, he applied to the policeman then on duty at the foot of Cortlandt street, to allow him to pass with the mails, rather than to wait till a large number of other vehicles had taken their turns, when the said police officer told him to "go to hell," and that he was " no better than any one else." &c.

In order that mail messengers may fully understand their rights, and police officers their duty on this subject, we copy that portion of the act of Congress relating thereto :-

the act of Congress relating thereto:—

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or of any driver or carrier, or of any horse or carriage carrying the same, he shall, upon conviction for every such offence, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars: and if any ferryman shall, by wilful negligence, or refusal to transport the mail across any ferry, delay the same, he shall forfeit and pay for every ten minutes that the same shall be so delayed a sum not exceeding the delays.

FORNEY AND HIS DEMOCRATIC JOBS .- John W. Forney, Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, has, it appears, pretty much the whole care of the administration party upon his hands. He has quite a number of democratic irons in the fire. Besides being Clerk of the House and chairman of the kitchen cabinet. he owns one half the Washington Union and its profits of the public printing-he owns onehalf the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, and onehalf the Evening Star, at Washington, and manages them all. The Washington Union, as the court journal, he endeavors to conduct with the stilted dignity of a loafer in a new coat; while in the Star-that paper being the White House scavenger-Master Forney personates the scavenger to the life. As Clerk of the House, and as chairman of the kitchen cabinet, and as a director of the lobby and contract speculators of both houses, in addition to his management of the three organs aforesaid, one would think that Forney had his hands full. So it appears; for it is understood that he will resign his clerkship in May, and its perquisites: and yet it is estimated that from his other specified jobs he will be able to pocket the snug sum of a hundred thousand dollars a year. Lucky man. Lucky President, to have such a man. He reminds us of one Oliver le Dain, the barber of Louis XIII., we believe, who turned his daily opportunities, while shaving the king, to such good account as to be able to manage king, court, ministry, and all. So with Forney-as premier of the kitchen cabinet, what with his organs, and what with the drippings of the kitchen, the scraps, the broken bones, the soap fat, the candle ends and old bottles, he will make a good thing of itequal, perhaps, to "half the fortune of our glorious Forrest."

BROADWAY UNDER THE NEW REGIME.-The appearance of Broadway, since it has passed under the provisional government of Mr. Genin, forms a refreshing contrast with its former filthy and neglected state. There never was a more complete and satisfactory illustration of the adage that "new brooms sweep clean," for the passenger is no longer smothered with dust on a dry day, or spattered with mud on a wet one, as was the case when the well-paid corporation officials professed to keep this

great thoroughfare in order. This was all that was wanting to render Broadway one of the most splendid promenades in the world; and although it is not to be expected that the gentleman to whom we owe its present improved state will be able to devote much more of his time to discharging the duties of others, the practical lesson that he has taught the city suthorities will, we have no doubt, lead to the extension and perpetuation of the advantages which his disint restedness has conferred on his fellow citizens.

PROGRESS OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD'S SCHEMES.

-The projected Irish invasion of Canada having failed, for the present, in consequence of a difference of opinion between the abolitionists and the Irish as to the distribution of the spoils in the conquered province, the Hon. Wm. H. Seward's organs are busying themselves with demonstrating, by every species of moral, religious, philosophical and commercial calculation, that the Union costs the North more than it is worth. Mr. Seward's arguments, as given in his chief organ, must go for what they are worth: they do not seem to us to be very formidable. To say that, because the chief acquisitions of territory made by the United States have been on the Southern frontier, and because the annual expenditures of the republic have gone on increasing with its growth, therefore the Union is a burthen to the North, does not seem at a rough glance to be particularly logical; but Mr. Seward's mind is sui generis, and must not be measured by the ordinary standard. It is his aim to foster among the Northern people a dislike to the Union, and he cares little what arguments he brings to bear, provided his conclusion can be on the side of disunion. He reasons of the immorality of slavery, with a view to sow the seeds of disunion He endeavors to prove that slavery is opposed to the Bible, in order to strengthen the disunionist cause. He argues that slavery is a har to social and intellectual progress. in order to aid the work of disunion. He strings column after column of figures together to show that disunion would be cheaper, and easier and more comfortable, and in every way better than the present arrangement of things.

It may seem a waste of time to notice such trash, but if Mr. Seward undertakes to review the commercial side of the subject, we should like to know what agency has had as much to do with the greatness of the North as the union which he is seeking to break up. Every commercial man knows that our present flourishing condition can be traced more clearly to the free trade that has existed for three-quarters of a century between the independent republics constituting the Union than to any other cause. Disunion would at once arrest the beneficial working of this system. The North would levy taxes on the cotton of the South, and the South would raise a revenue on the manufactures of the North. To what extent each would suffer, we leave thinking men-not protectionists-to calculate; yet this is the end which William H. Seward is striving to attain for the gratification of his own ambition. For such treasonable conduct we are at a loss to find an appropriate

THE CANADA FORGERIES-THE EXTRADITION. The first case that has occurred under the treaty with England, where an American citizen is demanded to be sent for trial into the British territories of Canada, is that of Daniel W. Van Aernam, whose case is now pending before Judge Betts upon habeas corpus, arresting the warrant of extradition issued upon the decision of Mr. Commissioner Morton, in which that officer savs:-

The present is an entirely new case under the treaty, and may well awaken public attention, and demands, for general satisfaction, that higher judicial authority should settle that construction of the treaty which the present demand for extradition requires and apparently sustains. Under my views of the case, I feel it my duty to give the required certificate, and certify the papers to the President of the United States.

It appears by the proceedings in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, that little regard was paid to the above judicious suggestion and to public sentiment, upon a question which may prove dangerous unless settled by the higher judicial authority of the Court in the district where the case is pending. The Commissioner forwarded his report to Washington, and the counsel for the accused having ascertained that fact, telegraphed to an agent in the capital city to request the attention of the President to the particular and peculiar circumstances of the case. An answer was received that the President would investigate the matter: but a second telegraphic communication was received from Washington, announcing that the Secretary of the State Department had already issued the warrant-without the authority of the President-to an officer of the British Government, directing the immediate delivery of the

accused to the claimants. This is another instance of the very loose way they have of transacting business in Washington, and the lack of concert between the Secretary of State and the President. The British plenipotentiary and Mr. Marcy will, however. find that such proceedings are not likely to eventuate in carrying out the treaty effectually. This case is new, being the first under the treaty. An American citizen is demanded by a foreign power to be taken away from his friends and witnesses and the means of procuring the aid of counsel. Common justice requires that no obstacles should be interposed to a more extended hearing, which the Commissioner has declared should be granted before a final disposition of the case was made.

## Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Captain West, from New York for Liverpool 15th inst., and the SW. spit 16th, at 1034 A. M., was seen on the 17th, at 7 o'clock A. M., 100 miles to the eastward of Sandy Hook. The Bremen bark Agen & Heinrich, Captain Kohlmann, from Bremen, hove to in consequence of the heavy gale and severe snow storm. She appeared to be very easy.

THE SHIP WM. H. HARBECK, from Liverpool; Mauhattan

from do., and Bremen bark Agen & Heinrich, from Bremen, report seeing large quantities of ice for two or three days. The latter, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th insts., from lat. 44, lon. 45 30 to lat. 43 39 and lon. 47, saw sixty large icebergs.

LAUNCH OF THE MAMMOTH STEAMBOAT METROPOLIS .- Mr. Samuel Sneden launches, at two o'clock to-day, from his yard at Greenpoint, the large and beautiful steamboat Metropolis, for the Fall River route. She is 3.200 tons burthen, and is probably the largest coasting steamer ever built in the world. Her length is 350 feet, and sh is 45 feet broad, and 15 deep. She is exceedingly strong, all her timbers being carried nine feet above the main deck, to the level of the stateroom floor, and she is also heavily braced with diagonal iron straps, extending from the top of her timbers to her keelson. The iron used in these braces amounts to the enormous weight of fifty tons. Her engine is in proportion to the mammoth hull, the cylinder being ten inches in diameter, larger than those of the Collins steamers-namely, 105 inches-with a twelve feet stroke. The Novelty Works are the builders of the machinery. The Metropolis is expected to take her place in the line in July, to run in conjunction with the fine steamers Bay State and Empire State

DEPARTURE OF THE EUROPA.-The R. M. steamship Europa, Capt. Shannon, sailed yesterday, with ninety-six passengers, and \$654,149 in specie.

Board of Education

APRIL 19 .- The Board met this evening, E. C. Benedict, Esq., President, in the chair. The minutes of the last ceting were read and approved.

From school officers of Thirteenth ward, asking transfer of ward school No. 4, during the erection of the

edifice on Rivington street. Adopted. From school officers of Twelfth ward, asking for an appropriation of \$3,158 for furnishing ward schoolhouse No. 37, in Eighty-seventh street. Referred to Committee on Sites and Schoolhouses. From school officers of the First ward, requesting the Board to furnish twenty-four scats for the use of their

Fechoel. Adopted.

From school officers of Sixteenth ward, for an appropriation of \$26,700, to build a new schoolhouse on the site of No. 11, in Seventeenth street. Referred to Committee on Sites and Schoolhouses.

site of No. 11, in Seventeenth street. Referred to Committee on Sites and Schoolhouses.

That so much of the thirteenth section of the act relative to Common Schools in the city of New York, as amended 31st March, 1864, as relates to a uniform system of instruction, be referred to the Committee on the Course of Studies, to report as early as practicable a plan for earrying the same into effect. Adopted.

By Mr. Frinium—That so much of the thirteenth section of the act relative to Common Schools, as amended 31st March, 1854, as relates to uniform rates of salaries, be referred to the Committee on Salaries, to report as early as possible a plan for carrying the same into effect. Adopted.

be referred to the Committee on Salaries, to report as early as possible a plan for carrying the same into effect. Adopted.

That the President and Clerk of this Board be, and they are hereby authorized to apply for and receive the distributive share of the literature fund for 1855, apportioned to the Free Academy. Adopted.

REPORTS.

The committee appointed to apply to the Legislature for amendments in the School law—presented the following law, passed April 16, 1854.

The people of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—
Section 1. The act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act, the various acts related to the Common Schools of the city of New By adming to the lat section of the said act as one schools in the city of New York, represented in the content of the said act as on Schools in the city of New York, 1851, is hereby amended as moded by the act entitled "An act related the said act as on Schools in the city of New York, 1851, is hereby amended as follows:—Every school officer half at the time of his election or appointment, be a resident of the ward for which he is elected or appointed, and the Board of School Officers of any ward shall have power to deciare vacant the office of any Commissioner, Inapector, or Trustee, elected by the people, or appointed by the Board of Education, who shall have removed from the ward, and it shall be the duty of such board of School Officers to consider he subject and determine whether or not the scat of the officer who shall have removed from the ward, and it shall be the duty of such board of School Officers to consider he subject and determine whether or not the scat of the officer who shall have removed from the ward, and it shall be the duty of such board of School Officers to consider he subject and determine whether or not the scat of the officer who shall have removed from the ward as all the deciared vacant. And by striking out all of the fifth subdivision of the third section of said first ment

amended by the other acts aforesaid, the words: 'superintendent of Common Schools, wherever they occur, and substituting in place thereof the words: 'State Superintendent of Public Instruction.'

Sec. 2, All the trusts and estates held by or vested in the Public School Society of the city of New York, as organized and existing previous to its several acts in compliance with the provisions of the act entitled 'An act relative to Common Schools in the city of New York,' passed June 4, 1833, which have not been conveyed by the said society, which yet remain therein, shall continue and be vested in the Board of Education of the city of New York, which Board is and shall be held to be the lawful successors of the said society, in the execution of every trust, and the corporate existence of the said society, is hereby merged in the said society, in the execution of every trust, and the corporate existence of the said society is hereby merged in the said society, in the execution of every trust, and the corporate existence of the said society is hereby merged in the said society as the said society as a sommissioners and rustees of common schools, under and by virtue of the said act, shall, during the term for which they virtue of the said act, shall, during the term for which they virtue of the said act, shall, during the term for which they virtue of the said act, shall, during the term for which they virtue of the said act, shall, during the term for which they virtue of the said act, shall, during the term for which they virtue of the said act, shall, during the term for which they virtue of the said act, shall, during the term for which they virtue of the said act, shall, during the term for which they virtue of the said act, shall the liabilities and during of the offices to which they were so appointed, as fully and commissioners and the liabilities and during of the said sciety had fully complied with all the provisions of the said act, shall appropriations submitted to the Board of Supervisors, shall intended

Of Standing Committee recommending divers amendments in the by-laws of the board. Ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Of Executive Committee on Normal Schools relative to form of diploma to be presented to graduates of said schools. Adopted.

Of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy recommending the degree of Bachelor of Arts be conferred on the members of the graduating class of last July. Recommitted with instructions. Also that suitable dies be engraved for striking medals to be awarded to students. Adopted.

Of the Committee

ble dies be engraved for striking medals to be awarded to students. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications declaring that William Monteith is a commissioner of common schools for the Twentieth ward. Ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Of the Committee on Sites and School Houses recommending that the school officers of the Twenty-second ward be requested to advertise in accordance with the law, for proposals for erecting a new school building on the site purchased for that purpose on Forty-fourth street, Tenth avenue, according to plans filed with report. Adopted.

ort. Adopted.

Of Commmittee on Repairs, recommending another appropriation of \$5,000 for repairing the hall of the Board of Education. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Clerk request the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the several wards to furnish him with a list. Trustees of the several wards to furnish him with a list of the school officers of the ward, and of the teachers employed in the schools therein, with the places of their residence subsequently to the first day of May next, on or before the 6th of that month; and that the Clerk immediately after that day cause the manual for the present year to be printed. Adopted.

That it be referred to committee on Salaries to fix the companyation of the City Superintendent and his assistance.

compensation of the City Superintendent and his assis-tants; and also all other officers whose salaries this Board tants: and also all other officers whose salaries this Board is authorized by the new law to regulate; also, to ascertain whether the salaries of the Clerk, his assistants, deputies, or either of them, should be either increased or diminished, and report to this Board, in order that the same may be inserted in the manual.

That the Clerk be requested to provide maps of the city of New York, with the sites of all the schoolhouses under the care of the Board of Education, the same to be hung up in this hall. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

### Common Pleas-In Chambers. Before Hon. Judge Ingraham. INJUNCTION AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS OF

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

AFRIL 19.—Nathaniel Hosick, William Adams, and others, against the Commissioners of Emigration.—Application was made this morning, in behalf of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, Measrs. Edmond Blankman and Fletcher Park, for an injunction to restrain the defendants, the Commissioners of Emigration of the city of New York, from creating or establishing an office, or place, or receiving or lodging rooms for newly arrived emigrants, who are more or less affected by contageous and infectious diseases, in Franklin street, in the Fifth ward, in this city, on the ground that such an establishment would be a nuisance and greatly endanger the health and lives of the citizens of said street and ward, and greatly deteriorate the value of the property therein. The injunction was granted, and an order made by the Court for the Commissioners of Emigration to show cause before the court, on the 1st monday of May next, why said injunction should not be made perpetual.

true the court, on the lat monday of May next, why said injunction should not be made perpetual.

United States Commissioners' Court.

Before John W. Nelson, Esq.

CHARGE OF MUTINY AT SEA.

APRIL 17 and 18.—The United States against John Doherty and teenty one others.—Defendants composed most of the crew of the packet ship Calhoun, on her last voyage from Liverpool. Upon the examination in this case, Mr. Ridgway appeared for the United States, and Messrs. Doheny, Whedon and Cooper for the prisoners. Captain Trueman and nine other witnesses were called and examined by Mr. Ridgway, and one by the defence, who proved that the ship left Liverpool February 27, having a large number of passengers on board; that about the 17th of March, it was found that the crew were in the habit of disposing, otherwise than in a proper manner, of a large amount of meat, and the captain accordingly directed that each man should have but two pounds a day in addition to the other food. On the morning of the 17th, Doherty and four others complained to the captain that their coffee was sait, (which he promised to rectify.) and they did not have enough food. He replied, that if beef, pork, potatoes, four, rice, codish, scouse, bread, beans, coffee, &c., were insufficient, then they should go without. They walked forward and knocked off duty. Orders were given to prevent their having anything to eat until they returned to duty. The next day they were still in a state of mutiny, and there being reason to believe that the crew were furnishing provisions to the five men, Captain Truman gave orders that the crew should eat on deck instead of eating in the forecastle. This the crew declined to do, saying that the deck was an until place, and they consequently, with the exception of five or six Italians and Spaniards and some boys, left their duty and did nothing until the following night—Sunday. The master of the ship, finding his vessel in great jeopardy from the want of hands to make and take in sail, determined upon acceding to the demands o

Superior Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

Afril. 19.—Frances D. Brown vs. Jacob W. Brown.—
This was a bill filed to obtain a divorce, a vinculo, on the ground of adultery on the part of the defendant. The cause having been referred, the referee reported in favor of the plaintiff. On the pleadings and referee's report, Mr. John B. Fogerty, counsel for the plaintiff, now moved for a decree granting her an absolute divorce from the defendant. Judgment ordered accordingly.

## The Late Snow Storm.

The Late Snow Storm.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

"The Oldest Inhabitant Stumped."

MR. EDITOR—I am not one of the cldest inhabitants, but I distinctly recollect that on the 8th of May, 1802, snow fell one foot deep, and on the morning of the 9th, mg father took me to school in a sleigh, sixteen miles. The Lombardy poplars were in full leaf, and stripped of their limbs from top to bottom. This was in New Jersey, act forty miles from New York.

JUNIOR.

City Intelligence.

Mass Mesmos or rus Bonur Maxes.—A mass meeting of the beiler makers of New York and Brooklyn was held yesterday morning in Tompkins square, to take proper measures to secure an advance of their wages. The boiler makers within the last month have organized themselves for the accomplishment of this object, and decided upon petitioning their employers for an increase of wire, instead of demanding it by a general strike. This course not resulting to their satisfaction, they have at length been compelled to come out in their might, as honest, hard working men, and demand what is due them—better pay for their daily toil. They now only receive about \$2 per day, and they only ask an increase of about twenty-five per cent, a very reasonable demand, considering the rise in all the other necessaries of life. There were present yesterday in Tompkins parade ground, in pursuance of the call in the newspapers, a large and enthusiastic meeting. After the usual preliminaries, several specches were made, expressive of the objects of the meeting, and of the best mode for securing those objects. The company finally adjourned, te meet this evening at the Crystal, in Grand street. There are perhaps no body of men who work harder than the boiler makers, and surely there are none more upright and more deserving of an advance in their daily wages. We trust their employers will perceive the justiness of their demands, and classes of labor.

Charity Concent.—A concert is to be given this evening, at Rev. Dr. Potts' church, corner of University their

The present times demand better pay for all kinds and classes of labor.

Charty Concert.—A concert is to be given this evening, at Rev. Ir. Potts' church, corner of University place and Tenth street, for the benefit of the New York House and School of Industry, West Sixteenth street. The concert is to be an amateur one, and the programme includes several of the grandest compositions of Haydn and Mendelssohn, as well as selections from the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini. Mr. Timm will preside at the organ, and the concert is to be under the patronage of a committee of twelve ladies of the haut ton. The object is a good one, and we trust that the concert will prove a highly remunerative one.

A Token of Respect to Police Justice Stuart.—It will be remembered that, a few months ago, a Mr. Edward Jones, a resident of London, England, was robbed by his while of upwards of £8,000 sterling in Bank of England notes, and escaped to this city with it. Subsequently the man was arrested, and by the services of Justice Stuart the greater portion of the money was restored to the owner. In consideration of the Justice's kind attention in this matter, Mr. Jones has forwarded to Mr. Stuart a massive and handsomely engraved salver, valued at about \$300, the centre of which bears the following inscription:—"Presented by Mr. Edward Jones, of London, merchant, to Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., Police Justice, New York, as a token of his gratitude. April 4, 1854."

The Meseriy Boogar.—A few days ago we noticed the inquest held by the Corner on the body of Marx Bogart.

New York, as a token of his gratitude. April 4, 1854."

The Merriy Brogar.—A few days ago we noticed the inquest held by the Coroner on the body of Mary Bogart, a woman eighty years of age, who died in a state of destitution, produced by hoarding up ber money. At that time several hundred dollars were found to her credit in the Savings. Bank. Yesterday the Coroner received a letter from a Mr. Tirburn, of Hackensack, New Jersey, informing him that Mary Bogart, the deceased, owned properly to the value of near \$1,000 in that village. The letter was handed to the Governors of the Almshouse, who have already the other money in their charge.

who have already the other money in their charge.

General Missionary Conference—In pursuance of a resolution passed at a general meeting of the elergy of the various evangelical denominations, held in February last, at the Concert Hall. Flaiadelphia, on the occasion of the visit to that city of the Rev. Dr. Duff, of Calculta, it has been determined to hold a public meeting in New York early in May, to learn the result of a conference composed chiefly of missionaries and the officers and managers of the various national missionary associations, which is to lake place on the previous day. Due notice of the day of meeting will be given in the newspapers, and all the friends of missions are invited to attend. The Rev. Pr. Duff will be present, and will give an account of the progress of his labors.

of the progress of his labors.

The Mercantie Library Association.—The work of removing this library to astor place was commenced yesterday. The old Opera House is now known as the New Clinton Hall, and soon will be filled with volumes instead of song. It will be perhaps a fortnight before all the books are removed from Beckman street, bringing the opening of the new place at about the 1st of May next. A full description of the new building has heretofore been published in the Herald.

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Deen published in the Herald.

A Stable Burned.—At half-past four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the stable of G. O. Knapp, No. 108 Thirty-third street, was discovered to be on fire. The flames, however, were extinguished, with trifling damage to the building, which was insured in the Broadway Insurance Company. Two men were arrested in the stable on suspicion of having fired the building. They were intoxicated at the time.

skallots Acculert.—About nine o'clock on Taesday morning, Wm. Vantassel was injured by the falling of an awning under which he was standing, at the corner of Wooster street and Amity lane. The awning was heavily laden with snow, and was knocked down by a coal cart striking against the posts supporting it. Vantassel's skull was badly fractured, and fears are entertained for his recovery. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

DAMAGES OBTAINED AGAINST A CORFORATION.—In the Circuit Court, Judge Rockwell presiding, an action was tried yesterday in which Henry Weill stood as plaintiff, and the city of Williamsburg as defendant. Plaintiff owns several houses within the corporation limits, the cellars of which were overflowed and greatly damaged by water on the 28th of August last, caused, as alleged, by obstructions in the street which the city had neglected to remove. The jury rendered a verdict of \$975 damages to the plaintiff.

Examination of the Charge of Maynagours.

obstructions in the street which the city had neglected to remove. The jury rendered a verdict of \$975 damages to the plaintiff.

Examination on the Charge of Manslaughter.—Yesday, Patrick McAuliff was brought before Justice Blatchley for examination on the charge of killing Bernard Monaghan on the night of the 50th of March ult. From the evidence taken it appears that four men—three of whom were intoxicated—passed up Van Brunt street about 3 o'clock on the morning of the above date. Among them was deceased. They met McAuliff, who had been employed as a watchman to guard the lumber yard of Decker & Co., and he was accompanied by another watchman. The first party asked the watchmen what they were doing out at that hour of the night, to which one of them answered that it was none of their business, and passed on, when they were assailed with a volley of stones. McAuliff retreated among the lumber for shelter, when one of them came up and took hold of him, and in the struggle the watchman fell. As he got up he saw Monaghan approach him, as he thought, with a stone in his hand, and fearing another assault struck him with his club with such severity taken to his residence, and lingered until the evening of the following day, when he died. The Justice appeared to be in doubt as to holding the defendant, as it appeared to transmit the case to the Grand Jury, for their action. McAuliff was therespon committed to jail.

BURGLARY.—The house of William Atkinson, No. 125-William street, was feloniously entered a few evening since, and robbed of several ladies' silk drosses and a pocketbook containing \$53 in bills. The family had not retired when the theit was committed. No detection. The CITY RAILROADS.—The railroad in Flushing avenue is fast progressing towards completion. The track has already been laid from the point of beginning on Division avenue to Ryerson street, a distance of nearly one and a half miles. It will be completed to Navy street, the present termination, some time next week, if the weather proves favorab

Williamsburg Intelligence.

NARROW ESCAPE OF SIX MEN.—The building known as Zion's Methodist Church, (colored,) occupying a lot in North Second street, has recently been removed on to a lot in Devoe street, and working have been raising it one story highest. Owing the start hands of the story highest contents of the story highest contents and story highest contents and

North Second street, nas recently been removed on to a lot in Devoe atreet, and workmen have been raising it one story higher. Owing to an insufficiency of propa, from the carelessness of the one in charge, the building fell on Tuesday afternoon, with a crash, and five or six of the workmen narrowly escaped being killed or fright fully injured. It happened that the beams fell in such a manner as to protect the men from the weight of the ruins, and they all escaped unharmed.

STRANGE CASE OF SHOOTING.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning, Mr. Richard Hancox, a pork dealer at No. 60 Grand street, was aroused from his sleep by the report of a pistol shot, and a noise apparently at his bed, room window, in the rear of the second story of his building. He heard nothing further and again went to sleep. In the morning he was surprised to find a pane of glass broken in his bedroom window, and a bullet or slug lying upon the floor. It is probable that some person meant to take his life, and for that purpose climbed upon the shed in the rear of his establishment and fired at him through the window.

Jersey City Intelligence.

An Arrest on his Stramer.—Yesterday, a short time before the Europa sailed, one of the passengers, a Hungarian, placed his trunk in his stateroom, locked the door of his room, and went on deck in garian, placed his trunk in his stateroom, locked the door of his room, and went on deck in company with a friend who was seeing him off. He happened to step down to his stateroom again when he found his door open and a man engaged opening his trunk; and the depredator claimed it as his room and his baggage, and teld the real owner to 'clear out.' The Hungarian collared him, led him on deck, and delivered him into the charge of the captain, who sent for officer John Ayres, into whose charge he placed him. The bold operator was taken before Recorder Cutter, who appointed two o'clock P. M., this day, for his examination. A number of skeleton keys and a jimmy were found in the possession of the accused.

P. M., this day, for his examination. A number of skeleton keys and a jimmy were found in the possession of the accused.

Common Council.—Alderman Lyon presided at the regular meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday evening. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the purchase of four lots at \$850 cach, in South Fourth street, for a site for a public school building in the Fourth ward. The Finance Committee stated that \$10,000 had been borrowed for the use of the city of the Hudson County Bank. A resolution authorizing the fencing of Hamilton square, in the Fourth ward, with a neat wooden fence, at a cost of not more than \$1,200 was, after some debate, lost. A requisition of the Board of Education for \$2,085. 59 was ordered to be paid. D. E. Gavit war authorized to take the census of the city, at a cost of \$40. The present Board will hold its final meeting on Tuesday evening next.

ELOPEMENT—DECEMBER AND MAY.—Mr. William: Carmines, aged 60, eloped on Wednesday hat, with Miss Lucy Smith, aged 16, the daughter of a respectable farmer in York county, Ya. The romantic pair hastened to Portsmouth, where they were married by the Rev. William Knott. The father of the bride pursued the fugitives, and attempted to separate them, but was too late. On Friday, the father ascertaining that a Mr. Hopkins in Portsmouth bad been accessory to the match, and had testified to the clerk of the court in obtaining the marriage license, that the bride was of lawful age, (21), got out a warrant and arraigned him before Mayor Stokes, for perjury. On due examination, the accused was held to ball for his appearance before the next grand Jury.

WILD CAT AND THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.—
The Western Texas of the 23d ult., learns that Wild Cat, the notorious Seminole chief, has declared in extenuation of the recent depredations committed by himself and his marauding band, of our Western frontier, that his forays upon our settlements were "made with the sanction of the Governor of Coahuilla, who shares the spoils with the Indians."

A family in an old fashioned covered wagon, with a dog tied to the bind axle, passed through Cleveland on the 16th inst., on their way to Nebraska. The man said "he had a large family of boys, and he was going to spread himself on a free farm, under the sanction of the Homestead bill."